TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1894.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUR, temed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even-

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Sureau of the United Prices and New York Associates: Pages is at 31 to 30 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### Capt. Creeden's Manliest Act.

We do not agree with our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, in the opinion expressed in the paragraph subjoined:

"No single set in Capt. CREEDEN's long and honenable record as soldier and policeman, was more beroic than his manly exposure of the whole infamous system of barter and sale of which he was made the victim in his dealings with the corruptionists and effice brokers. No finer exhibition of high moral of the drawnestic state of the drawnesti courage has been presented in any of the dramatic revalations, which have been brought about by the

This is a curious and deplorable inversion of moral ideas. The confession by Capt. CREEDEN of his triform criminality, his bribe giving, his bribe taking, and his perjury, is of great value to the community and an immense convenience to those engaged in exposing the whole system of vil-lainy; but it is not therefore necessarily a splendid illustration of personal virtue on CREEDEN'S part, or a fine exhibition of moral courage.

The unfortunate Captain himself does not take just that view of the exalted heroism of his performance. His chief anxiety seems to be lest he shall be detested in police circles as an "informer." He is reported by the New York Recorder as saving, on Saturday: "I don't want to be called an informer. I am nothing of the kind. As I sat in the witness chair I saw four men whom I knew to be in a position to tell my story if I did not tell it myself."

Apparently the screws were on the Captain when he confessed. He made the best of the situation, and he is a proper object for that profound pity which is bestowed on an intelligent criminal, rather than for hysterical admiration.

The manliest act in Capt. CREEDEN's long and previously honorable career as a soldier and policeman, was not when he confessed, under pressure of certain exposure, that he paid \$15,000 for his Captaincy and recovered the money within two years by blackmail.

His manliest single act, his finest exhibition of high moral courage, was in 1887, when he refused the Captaincy that might have been his for a bribe of \$6,000, and denounced the corrupt transaction then

#### The Headless Police Board.

We have heard a good deal of talk about a bi-partisan Police Board and a single head of the police force and a military head of the same. We are convinced by the course of the Police Board itself last Saturday that that body has no head, or has mislaid it. Read once more the resolutions passed by the Board on Saturday, Commissioner SHEEHAN alone dissenting:

"Whereas. In wiew of the afficial expression of the opinion of the Benate investigating committee, through the Chairman and counsel, addressed to the President of the Board of Police and the Superintendent of Police, that the suspension of Capt. Timorer 1. Charanes should be rescinded and said Captain restored to duty, "Resolved, That the action of the Board of Police,

taken Dec. 14, 1894, in relation to the suspension of said Timothy J. Christian, as Captain of police, be and the same is hereby rescinded, and the said Timothy J. CHERDEN is temporarily restored to duty until suc time as the President of the Board of Police Commis-sioners shall have opportunity to confer with the Chair-man of the Senate investigating committee, in pur-suance of the following resolution:

"Whereas, in the testimony given before the Senate investigating committee by Thornty J. CREEDES, a Cap-tain of Police of the Police Department of New York he admitted that he had committed a wiful perjury in his evidence given before said committee, and that he raised and paid to one REPPERHAUER the sum of the police force in this city: therefore

Resolved, That in view of the testimony of said gating committee and ascertain the opinion of the committee and receive its advice as to what further action the said Board of Police Commissioners should take in the premises in relation to the said Captain take in the premises in inuance as an officer of the Police De partment of the city of New York."

It appears from these resolutions, and es pecially from the parts we have italicized. that the Police Board of this town regards itself as bound to do what the LEXOW committee demands of it in regard to the dis cipline of the Police Department. Upon the demand, summarily and insolently made by the committee, that a police Captain, who has confessed to bribe taking and is palpably guilty of perjury, be restored to the duties of his place, the Police Board, with the exception of Mr. Shekhan, tumbled over itself in its eagerness to obey the committee's orders, and declared that what was white on Friday was black on Saturday; and that it would consult with the committee and find out what the committee desires in regard to the official who has won the committee's heart by his consion of dishonesty and perjury.

The committee takes the curious position that a police officer who owns that he is guilty of bribery and perjury is worthy to be on the force, and that he becomes a sort of hero thereby, whereas if he denies his guilt, he is to be presumed to be guilty. But the vagaries of this committee should not have been allowed to influence the Police Board. The members of that Board and the Superintendent of Police should have remembered that they are responsible to the citizens of this town, and not to a hotheaded smelling committee and a hysterical lawyer, for the discipline of the police. What impression has the Police Board made by its surprising imbecility of Saturday? On its enemies and the uncharita ble, the impression that it was seized by a panic of guilty fear. On others, the impreson of a weakness that is disgusting, and of a pitiful surrender of its authority to a bulldosing committee inflamed with the ap-

plause of a mob. We hope there is no corruption in the Headquarters on Mulberry street. It is bad enough to be weak.

## New Mexico and Arizona.

Recent experience must have shown Congress the folly of prematurely admitting Territories into the Union; but one of the items that seems to be marked out on the Senate's programme for the present session is that of concurring in the House bills for admitting New Mexico and Arizona.

New Mexico may say that she has grounds for admission superior to those that Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana post than those of other nations, and four times seased when they came in. In 1890 she had | as much as British seamen carried in 1860; 153,076 inhabitants, or more than Mon- and, lastly, that Great Britain's annual loss tana, more than Idaho and Wyoming to of tonnage by shipwreck, as compared with gether, and marly four times as many as tonnage affoat, is only half the annual loss onstrated in the successful management Nevada. As long ago as the Forty-third of other nations. Congress she was near being admit- Not only does the British flag now hold

ted as a State, bills for that purpose having passed both houses by a majority of nearly three to one, yet with a disagreement as to details which was never settled. The Territory has good resources, and of late its disputed land titles have been in process of settlement, through the action of a new Court of Claims. Still, even New Mexico had not in 1890 a population equal to the Representative apportionment founded on that census.

As to Arisons, how could she fall to add one more to the list of rotten borough States ? She had not at the last census even so large a population as Wyoming. Why, then, should not the Senate remove all grounds of doubt and reproach by arranging for the reunion of New Mexico and Arizona, which were formerly a common tract, divided in 1868, and then admit them as one State !

It is true that its area would then exceed 285,000 square miles, but Texas is larger; and not only would the combined population far exceed the present census apportionment for a Representative, but no fault could justly be found with its possessing two votes in the Senate. It would be a fine Southwestern State.

#### A City Commission Crazed with Spite.

By declining to prostitute his profession to the support of a vandal scheme undertaken by the Park Commission of this city, Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED has escaped being made the victim of a deliberate falsehood. The formal invitation to Mr. OLMSTED to associate himself with the project of the Driveway Park, was sent after he had made it clear, at a meeting with the Commissioners, that professional etiquette would make it impossible for him to comply, except in company with the regular landscape architect of the department, Mr. CALVERT VAUX. The Commissioners having determined from personal spite not to admit Mr. VAUX's advice, attempted to persuade Mr. Olm-STED to come to their help alone, by this statement in their letter to him of Nov. 27:

"The question of landscape treatment having arisen, the Board at a meeting on Oct. 29 passed a res inviting you to consider that subject in connection with the Driveway. This matter has not been considered or reported upon by any person, employee of the department or otherwise, and is brought before you as a new question."

It is pitiable to see the officers of any branch of our municipal Government sunk into such shamelessness. The quotation above contained a brassy lie. It will interest Mr. OLMSTED to learn the truth from this copy of the official records of the Park Board, dated April 7, 1898:

"On motion of Commissioner Dana the landscape architect was directed to examine and report upon the proposed public driveway along the Harlem River by the following vote:

" Ayes—Commissioners Dana, Straus, Gray—S.
" No—Commissioner Tappen—1." The following letter was sent that same

afternoon in the routine order of the department: " APRIL 7, 1893. Mr. Calvert Vaux, Landscape Architect.
"Sin: At a meeting of the Board held this day you

were directed to examine and report upon the Drive

way. Yours respectfully, "Changes Dr F. Burns, Secretary." Soon after the receipt of this letter, the surveys of the Driveway tract being completed by the engineer of the department in the usual manner, the data were laid before Mr. VAUX, and his study began. After deciding upon the general plan, the first thing to be done was to prepare a map upon which application might be made to the United States Government for a desired enlargement of the Driveway through the

the landscape architect is dated June 14: "Mr. CHAS. DE F. BURNS, Secretary, D. P. P. "Siz: In response to your letter of April 6, drawings No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are being prepared in accordance with instructions given by Commissioner [President] Daws, and Nos. 1 and 3 are sent to you to

alteration of the bulkhead bounding it on

day by his direction. Respectfully, "Calvert Vaux, Landscape Architect, D. P. P." Then a minute followed on July 6:

"In Board, July 6, 1893. "A communication was received from the engineer of construction reporting upon the design prepared by the landscape architect, showing proposed changes n the lines of the Driveway as laid out along the Harlem River, and submitted a plan showing the changes desired in the westerly bulkhead line of the

Commissioner Dana offered the following "Resolved, That the drawing (No. 4) for the Harlem River Driveway, prepared by the landscape architect, and the plans submitted by the engineer of con struction dated July 5, 1898, showing in detail the desired enlargement of the bulkhead lines, be ap-proved, and that Commissioners Daka and CLAUSEK, being a committee upon the subject, be empowered est the Secretary of War to grant the

hown upon said plans.
"Which was adopted by the following vote: Ayes ners Tappen, Dana, Clausen-3. The resolution first calling for a landscape architect's report, so far as the decid-

ing vote, that of Mr. STRAUS, was concerned, was passed in evident indifference. The plan needed for a statement to the War Department was admitted under Mr. VAUX's name with the same idea doubtless. Every plan, though, prepared by him, had from the beginning provided for the preservation of the water front for the public use by an exterior sidewalk, so that at the moment for practical work, after Mr. CLAUSEN had succeeded Mr. GRAY, the Commissioners brushed the landscape architect aside and transferred the matter to the charge of the engineer, a mere builder on any plan that might be laid before him. Of course every design from the landscape architect was prepared with an eye to the completed park,

as it should stand in the end. It is fortunate for Mr. OLMSTED that other circumstances made it impossible for him to accept the Park Commission's invitation, and that he was spared the mortification of subsequent discovery that he had been imposed upon by misrepresentation, and that he too had been made a party to the gross and costly insult put upon his old colleague in the creation of our park system, the gentleman still in the employ of this city as its landscape architect.

The Merchant Navies of the World. Mr. M. G. MULHALL, a well-known statistician, has compiled for the December number of the Contemporary Review some instructive data about the world's carrying trade, confining himself to seagoing, and excluding coasting vessels. The subject is one of peculiar interest to Americans, who remember that a few years before our civil war we competed for this trade with England upon equal terms.

The principal conclusions to which the facts brought out by Mr. MULHALL point are these: That Great Britain possesses 56 per cent. of the carrying power of the world; that the trade between Great Britain and her colonies is growing much more rapidly than the general scagoing trade of the world; that the seamen of Great Britain carry more merchandise per man

the same preponderance at sea which the Phoenicians enjoyed in early times, and the Italians in the middle ages, but the preponderance is increasing. Since 1840 the oceangoing tonnage under the British ensign has trebled, while the aggregate tonnage of all other nations has only doubled. To give the exact figures, the nominal tonnage of Great Britain rose between 1940 and 1892 from 3,810,000 to 10,230,000 tons, while the total nominal tonnage under all other flags increased only from 6,070,000 to 12,670,000. But even this exhibit gives an inadequate ides of the growth of British shipping, owing to the larger proportion of steam vessels in Great Britain's merchant navy. Allowing for the fact that a steamer, being able to make so many more trips a year, is held to possess four times the carrying power of a sailing vessel of equal tonnage, Mr. MULHALL computes that the carrying power of the British merchant fleet in 1892 was 27,720,000 tons, as against s total carrying power under other flags of 21,120,000 tons. That is to say, it amounted to 56 per cent, of the whole. Next to Great Britain, but at a vast interval, came Scandinavia with a carrying power of 4,240,000 tons; next Germany, with 3,870,000 tons; then France, with 2,410,000 tons; then Spain, with 2,020,000 tons; then the United States, with 1,680,000; and, finally, Italy, with 1,410,000 tons. In the case of the United States it should be hoted that the figures show a shrinkage in the carrying power at sea of 80,000 tons during the decade preceding 1892. We should also remark that the increase of French carrying power during the same decade was very slight, notwithstanding the fact that France pays about \$2,000,000 annually in bounties on her seagoing shipping.

Inspecting Mr. MULHALL's table of port entries, we find that those of the United States increased between 1882 and 1892 from 14,660,000 tons to 18,180,000, or 24.2 per cent.; those of Continental Europe in the same decade from 67,710,000 tons to 90,450,000, or 33.6 per cent.; those of South America from 9,120,000 tons to 15,530,000, or 70.4 per cent., and those of the colonies, that term comprehending all the transmarine possessions of the European powers, from 34 890 000 tons to 51 930,000. The port entries of the British colonies alone expanded within the same period from 25,-710,000 to 39,620,000 tons, or by 54.1 per cent. Another table of the entries of vessels bearing the British ensign into the ports of the world verifies the saving that trade follows the flag, by showing that the commercial relations between Great Britain and her colonies grow much faster than either the trade of the ports of the United Kingdom or the commerce between Great Britain and

other countries. As regards the comparative efficiency of British seamen, a carefully compiled table of all the seagoing vessels of the world, including all steamers over 100 tons and all sailing vessels over 50 tons, brings out the fact that in all maritime countries taken together, there is an average of 28 tons register to each seaman, whereas in the case of Great Britain the average is 38 tons per man, or 40 per cent. more than the usual proportion. Evidence of superior efficiency is also afforded by a table of wrecks collected from the reports of the four countries which furnish distinct returns upon the subject. It appears that in the years 1888-89-90 the ratio of the tonnage lost by wreck to tonnage affoat was for Great Britain 2.4 per cent.; for Germany, 3.2 per cent.; for France, 4.5 per cent., and for the United States 6.8 per cent. Mr. MULHALL admits, however, that the whole of this startling the river side. The following letter from difference cannot be ascribed to the superiority of British seamanship, for the reason that the British merchant navy has a larger proportion of ships propelled by steam, and it has been well established that sailing ves-sels are more liable to loss than steamers, the difference being as four to three.

## The Dry Goods District.

When Mr. CHOATS chaffed the dry goods men at their dinner the other evening about the obstructions with which they cover the sidewalks in the district which is the special centre of their trade, he carried the joke so far that his audience grew restive. In his jesting he was telling serious truths, more erious, probably, than he knew, and the inculpated merchants cried out to him that he had better switch off to some more

agreeable subject. The municipal ordinances against the obstruction of the sidewalks are nowhere violated more outrageously and persistently than in this dry goods district, and no one knows that such is the case better than Col. STRONG himself. They are disregarded solely for the profit of the merchants. The law is broken and the comfort and the convenience of pedestrians are interfered with grossly by making the sidewalks storing places for boxes and bales which are put there solely for the advantage of the mer-

chants. Of course, this violation of the municipal ordinances does not go on thus persistently without corruption. In offending, merchants must pay the police or use corrupt influence of some sort to obtain the forbidden privilege. Hence, when the dry goods men got orators to come to their dinner to celebrate their great contributions to municipal reform by furnishing the reform candidate for Mayor, and by voting for him almost universally, Mr. CHOATE was far outside of the programme in calling attention to the circumstance that really they are among the most flagrant opponents of reform in their own practice. They have been steadily engaged in the very corruption against which they are so indig nant in other people. They wanted Mr. CHOATE to denounce the wickedness of taking bribes, not to expose to public view the fact of their being bribe givers themselves They are respectable dry goods men, and they did not relish a suggestion of the fact that they are in the category of bribers, along with the disreputable green goods men.

It is well understood that some of thos large merchants in the dry goods district whose offences against the municipal ordinances are most conspicuous have used political influences, backed by pecuniary considerations, to escape from the just penal ties for their infraction of the law. They have thus encouraged the development of the system of bribe taking revealed in the testimony before the LEXOW committee. If these eminent merchants vestrymen, elders, and deacons in churches, are not prevented by their moral principles from giving bribes, if they look on such corruption as a means of saving them a larger expenditure justifiable in the forum of their consciences, is it any wonder that humble policemen and politicians, desirous of increasing their small official incomes, should look upon the taking of bribes as equally excusable? The corrupter is worse than the

Col. Synoxy said in a dinner speech not long ago that men of business ability, demof their private affairs, ought to come to his assistance in the administration of the af-

fairs of the people. But he could not have referred to the merchants of the dry goods district among whom especially his acquaintance is most intimate. would the police say of the pretensions of municipal officers as reformers who came from that district, distinguished among

them as a centre of bribery ! It seems obvious that Mayor STRONG must go somewhere else than to the dry goods district in the search which he tells us he is going to make to find strictly honest men for public office.

We are enabled on the highest authority to state that Mesers. JOSEPH H. CHOATE and CLARENCE A. SEWARD regard the new income tax as unconstitutional; and that these eminent lawyers will represent a large body of public-spirited New York merchants and business men, who propose to test the constitutionality of the law in the courts.

There are three candidates for the Speakership of the next Assembly on the Republican side: HAMILTON FIRM of Fulton, D. E. AINS-WORTH of Oswego, and George R. MALRY of St. Lawrence. Mr. Fish, the senior member of the Assembly in length of service, enjoys the other distinction of being the representative of the smallest constituency in the State, Mr. MALBY, on the other hand, enjoys the distinction of hailing from St. Lawrence coupty, our largest Republican constituency. At the recent election 2,000 Republican votes were cast in Mr. Fish's district, 13,000 in Mr. MALBY's.

Mr. Frant is 45 years of age, a native of Albany, and the most prominent member in public life of a family conspicuous in the history of the State. Mr. MALRY is 37 years of age, a native of St. Lawrence county, and was a Judge in Ogdensburg before he was, for the first time, elected to the Legislature. Mr. Alas-WORTH is 45 years of age and a native of Jefferson county, in which ROSWELL PETTIBONE

Those leaders of the Republican machine who follow the guidance of Mr. Pt.ATT are giving their undisquised preference to Mr. Fish, de spite the fact that, heretofore, he has generally been an anti-PLATT man. Mr. Fish is now well in the lead of his two competitors, and if he wins the Speakership prize his triumph will carry sorrow and regret to the Mugwumps of the State and the so-called reform element, for the statesman of Garrison's-on-the-Hudson is an outspoken partisan, and has earned from his civil service opponents the title of "spoilsman," which they apply only in flagrant cases.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, an official of the War Department, recommends a practical enlargement of the White House. He declares that Congress over forty years ago made provision for the enlargement of the Capitol, whereas no steps have been taken (unless perhaps the sentry steps at the threshold of Fort Cleveland) for enlarging the Executive Mansion, which, in point of size, is now the same as when first occupied by President Adams at the beginning of the present century. Efforts to enlarge the building have failed, and so Col. Wilson suggests that an additional structure or annex shall be provided "at an early day." If erected opposite the Treasury Department, he says, it could be connected by a wide corridor with a large conservatory arranged as a winter garden It could. The trouble with Col. WILSON of Washington, as with his illustrious namesake of West Virginia, is that he is not up to the times. Had the recent election turned out differently, the proposition to enlarge the White House would have found favor with every

Cuckoo and Mugwump in the country. It would have been indispensable. There would have been no resisting it. The old building which served the requirements of all the Presidents except Washington would have required enlargement; and perhaps would have got it. The tabulated returns of the recent election, however, show the need of such a change to be wholly fictitious. The present White House is certainly large enough for the use of its present occupant. Perhaps even it might be to some extent reduced in size, as the business to be transacted during the remaining two years of the CLEVELAND Administration could be attended

justed to the importance of the occupant. One driblet from the Oriental war now raging gives more information about the be-havior of modern guns and ships' armor than all extract from the London Engineering:

to in a smaller building, provided, of course,

that the size of the building should be ad-

"The heavy naval fighting in the far East has given not a few opportunities of gathering valuable infor-mation about the behavior of guns and armor, which on what appears to be reliable authority, that the fate of the Chinese tronclad Ping-Yuen was decided by one round from a Caser 12.60-inch gun, the heaviest weapon in both ficets. The shell which sunk the Ping-Yuen weighed 450 kilogrammes, nearly 1,000 pounds. and was one of HOLTZER make; It crashed through the after part of the vessel's armored deck, the ship sinking

One flash from a luckily pointed gun and a \$3,000,000 war ship goes down as worthless as McGINTY. Science beats all creation.

#### THE T. L. V. LAND AND CATTLE COM-PANY.

## A Letter from the Hon, C. L. Benedlet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On return to the city my attention has been called to a special despatch from Omaha published by you in your issue of the 14th inst., referring to litigation in which I have become involved arising out of my connection with a land and cattle company whereof my son, George A. Ben-

edict, was for some years manager. This despatch was evidently prompted by a defeated litigant, and I cannot but regret that it should have been published without inquiry as to the truth of its statements. Having been published without such inquiry, it seems proper for me, in the absence of my son, to state that there is no foundation whatever for any charge affecting the integrity of cither my son or of any other member of "the Benedict family." Neither my son nor any other of "the Benedict family." Neither my son nor any other of "the Benedict family has been guilty of wrongdoing in the management of the company to which your despatch refers, nor have I ever given, or been asked to give, countenance to such a course. It seems sufficient for the occasion to request you to give to this communication the same publicity that you gave to the malicious despatch. Yours truly.

New York, Dec. 17. Ches. L. Benedicy. to the truth of its statements. Having been pub-

# The Military Escort at Gov. Morton's In-

auguratios. ALBANY, Dec. 17 .- The controversy as to the ilitary escort on inauguration day ended today, when Secretary of State Palmer sent a letter to the Albany Burgesses Corps notifying the command that the military authorities had se-lected the Tenth Hattalion of the National Guard to act as the military secort of the Governor elect on the occasion of the inauguration. This was done in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Morton. If the corps desire to parade, the ar-rangements for the place in line must be made with Col. Wm. E. Fitch, commander of the Tenth Battalion, who will be in charge.

## Henry Saltonstall's Will.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 17.-The will of Henry saltonstall of Boston, filed here, bequeathes all his property to his wife during her life, and as her death the following public bequests are to be made: Harvard College, \$59,000; Hoston So-ciety of Natural History, \$15,000; Institute of Thechnology, \$50,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, \$10,000; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, \$10,000, and \$20,000 to be given in charities at the discretion of the trustees under the will.

## Mrs. Stanton's Opinion as to Living Pictures

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has not the slightest
ayonpathy with the crusade against the Sving pictures,
either here or in England, and deprecates the mock modesty of those women who frown upon all public exhibitions of the node, whether in art or as assisting

1 It Knows and It Bures. From the disable for the papers in the world that snow what they think and dare to say it.

#### TRE MEMPHIS LYNCHERS. Miss Ida M. Wells Frenchts Her View of the Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In you leading columns to-day occurs the following: The men under trial in Memphis upon the charge of lynching have been acquitted by the Jury. It is a favorable sign for law and order in Memphis that th avorable sign for law and order in Memphis that the accused were arrested and brought to trial. The trial lasted for six weeks and was conjucted according to the most approved legal principles, with plenty of vitnesses for the prosecution as for the defence. The fact that the lynching of negroes can be punished in Tennessee, as in other Southern States, has been fully accord this year.

This editorial begins by stating that the lynch-

proved this year.

ers were acquitted, and the conclusion is that "the fact that the lynching of negroes can be punished in Tennessee, as in other Southern States, has been fully proved this year." Permit me to ask: If six men had been arrested in the neighborhood of New York for barnburning, handcuffed and driven into ambush, there met by a mob and filied with shot, the head of one severed from his body by builters; if the son of the Sheriff had confessed to the Grand Jury that he had been invited to take part in the prearranged lynching by one of the officers who was on trial; if the Sheriff himself was known to have taken the indicted lynchers from the Jall in his burgy and driven them through the country to consult with their friends after inshiftall, although hall had been refused; if in the course of the trial the principal witness for the prescution should swear he was an infidel to avoid testifying against the lynchers; if the assistant prosecuting attorney had resigned from the case and gone on the stand as witness to testify that he had been told days before by one of the prisoners that a lynching was to take place, also that if charged with his prediction he would depy having made it; if the six widows and twenty-seven orphans of these murdered men and their clothing bloodstained and full of builtet holes had been produced as evidence to show they were sons of toil guiltiess of the crime (2) of barn burning—if, after all this, their accused murderers should be acquitted by the jury, would The Sun consider this proof that lynchers can be punished in New York?

This sextuple lynching makes eleven negroes murdered in and around Memphis by mobs since 1802, and Detective Richarlson, one of the men just "acquitted," has figured in them all. If the same thing had occurred in New York would The Sun's only verdict have been practical agreement with, and acquiescence in, this sort of administration of law and equity? An answer to all these questions will greatly oblige

Brooklyn, Dec. 16, met by a mob and filled with shot, the head of one severed from his body by bullets; if the son

NEW TRIAL FOR ASA P. POTTER The Judgment of the Lower Court Reversed by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-The judgment of the United States Court for the Distric- of Massa chusetts in the case of Asa P. Potter, President of the Mayerick National Bank of Boston, was reversed by the Supreme Court to-day in an opinion read by Mr. Justice Brewer. Potter was convicted of certifying the checks of Evans & Co. upon the bank, at times when, it was alnot sufficient to meet the checks, and he was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The defence sought to be interposed was that Evans & Co had arranged with the bank to overdraw their account to the extent of \$700,000, the overdrait to be treated as a loan, protected by the deposit of collateral, and interest charged on the daily adverse balance. The court below, however, declined to admit evidence of this agreement as tending to show that Potter believed he was not violating the law. In its opinion the Supreme Court said the jury was entitled to have this evidence before it in order to determine the question of intent or "willulness," on the part of Potter, and the withholding of twas an error sufficient to reverse the judgment. The case was therefore, remanded, with instructions to award a new trial. pay a fine of \$1,000. The defence sought to be

#### THE LINCOLN MONUMENT. Efforts to Get the State of Illinois to Take

Charge of It. CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of delegates from clubs and other organizations interested, held in this city this afternoon, a resolution was adopted that the delegates pledge themselves to do all in their power to induce the State to take the Lincoln monument out of the hands of the monument association, which now has control of it, and turn it over to the control of the State authorities. The resolution, which was of-State authorities. The resolution, which was offered by C. I. Hammond, also contemplates making admission to the monument free, and getting an appropriation from the next Legislature of from \$39,000 to \$100,000 to repair the monument. The monument, beneath which rest the remains of Lincoln, has been mutilated by vandals and injured by the weather. It was decided to call a mass meeting seme time before Jan. 1 in this city to demand that the appropriation be made at once. Many Assembly candidates were elected on this piedge, and the feeling in the State is intense. Although the Garfield monument cost \$20,000 less, it is much better kept than that of Lincoln.

More Indian Soldiers Discharged. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-Secretary Lamont has discharged twelve more Indians from the cavalry arm of the service, and with the excep-tion of the two small companies at Fort Sill, where the neighboring settlements do not affect their usefulness, it is expected that soon after their usefulness, it is expected that soon after the first of the year the United States Army will be composed exclusively of white men and negroes. The latest discharges are from Troop L, now at Fort Custer, and will leave only ten red men at that post. The braves that return to their families are Sergeants Cold Wind and John Wallace, Trumpeter Albert Lincoln, Farrier Charley Wort Davis, Wagoner Jimmle Ears, and Privates Bull Dog, George Hart Thomas, On-the-Edge, On-Top-of-the-Tepee, Runs-in-Among-Thein, Stone Bull, and Two-White-Men. There remain only 140 in 'he service, of which thirty-seven are at Fort Keogh and sixteen at Fort Meade, one cavalryman and two infantrymen at Omaha.

Honors to Our Minister in San Salvador. WASHINGTON, Dec. 17,-Secretary Gresham has received the following cablegram, dated to-day, from Jesus Velasco, Minister of Foreign

Relations of San Salvador:

'A military parade was given to-day by the can Minister as evidence of its friendship for the people and the Government which he repre-sents, and of the distinguished esteem in which it holds him." Government of Salvador in honor of the Amert. Minister Baker is now visiting Salvador, which is one of the Central American countries to which he is accredited, for the first time since the Ezeta affair.

## Howgate's Missing Vouchers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17,-The search for the issing vouchers in the Howgate case has been abandoned, and the papers have been finally abandoned, and the papers have been finally given up as lost by Secretary Carlisle, after a thorough search of both the Treasury and War Departments. District Attorney Birney said this morning that it was the most remarkable and mysterious case of lost documents he had ever heard of. Mr. Birney will not be able to begin itowgate's trial to-morrow, as was expected, and the case will probably go over several days after Howgate has been called upon to plead to the new indictment.

## Whitelaw Reid's Health,

Certain Associated Press papers having published incorrect reports about the health of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Tribune authorizes the fol-

"A letter was received to-day (Monday) in the Tribune office from Mr. Whitelaw Reid under date of Nov. 28. Mr. Reid wrote that he was then at Algiers and was just starting on a trip south to Biskra on the edge of the Sahara. He expected to sail from Algiers to Malta on Dec. 17. At Malta he intended to take the steamer for Alexandria and expected to spend his Christ-maa at Cairo. He wrote that he was greatly en-joying his trip and that his health was very much improved."

An Evangelican Lutheran Deaconess House. ALBANY, Dec. 17 .- The following certificate of corporation was to-day filed with the Secretary of State:

The New York Deaconess House of the Evan-The New York Deaconess incomes of the Evan-gelical Lutheran Church, formed to establish a home and training school for Christian women, to be known as Beaconesses, and for benevo-lent, charitable, and missionary work in New York city. The trustees are George U. Wenner, Herman F. Hoope, John Rodenburg, George P. Ockerhousen, Junius B. Reneusnyder, Charles Unangat, Fred H. Weber, Fred H. Hulser, Henry C. Wilmann, James Fellows, Wiegand Weber, Jacob Lammers, and Jacob Stuhl of New York city.

A Bescher Memorial Building to He Erected.

The members of Piymouth Church have decided on the erection of a memorial building in Brooklyn in commemoration of the fiftioth anni versary of Mr. Beecher's arrival in that city, which will occur in the fall of 1807. The site of the building will be close to the Mayflower Mission in Jay street. It is to embrace a large bunday school building a symnasium, a reading room, and library. A committee is soon to be selected for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. GEN. PORTER'S FUNERAL.

Officers of the National Guard at the Ser-Funeral services were held over the body of Adjt.-Gen. Josiah Porter yesterday afternoon in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 197th street and Fifth avenue. By request of the General's family no display was made in front of his residence, 56 West 124th street, and when at 2 o'clock the body was carried to the church, only the family and Gov. Flower's staff followed. Gen. Fitzgerald, who had charge of the cere-monies, had the military escort drawn up around the church. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Dunnell, con-

around the church. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Dunnell, conducted the services. The pall bearers were Gens, James McLeer of the Second Brigade, Brooklyn; Robert Shaw Oliver, Third Brigade, Brooklyn; Robert Shaw Oliver, Third Brigade, Bunfalo, and the senior staff officers, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Chief of Artillery, Gen. J. M. Varian, Chief of Ordnance, and Gen. Joseph D. Bryant, Surgeon-Goneral.

After the services tien, Porter's aword and hat were placed upon the coffin. Then the procession was formed and marched to the Grand Central Station. It was led by a squad of mounted policemen, under command of Inspector Coulin, 100 policemen on foot, and another mounted squad. Then came the hearse, followed by Gov. Flower and his staff, lake in carriages, Behind them followed the Twonty-second Resiment, under the command of Co. Camp. Then came Black Charlie, Gen. Porter's horse. Troop A followed under command of Capt. Roe, and the First Battery under Capt. Wendel. Then came the private carriages.

The line of march was down Fifth avenue to 124th street, to Madison avenue, to 116th street, to Fifth avenue, to Forty-fourth street, to the station. There were large crowds of people all along the line of march. The coffin was carried to the private car Pligrim, followed by Gov. Flower and his staff. The Pligrim, with Gen. Porter's family aboard, was attached to the 11 o'clock train last night to Boston. Inspector-General McGrath accompanied the body, The burial will take place this morning in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.

#### WILL CALL ON DR. MACARTHUR. A Committee of the Board of Education Will Try to Learn What He Means,

The committee of the Board of Education appointed to investigate the charges reported to have been made by the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, that certain teachers pay tribute to political leaders, met last night, but Dr. MacArthur did not appear, as he had been requested to do. Instead he sent another letter, saying that he had been misquoted. He also gave his views on education, and invited a delegation from the Board to confer with him.

The committee resolved to take Dr. MacArthur

at his word, and Commissioner Strauss, Chair-man of the School System Committee, and Commissioner Hunt, Chairman of the Committee or Teachers, were appointed a sub-committee to vait upon Dr. MacArthur and get his views or

wait upon Dr. MacArthur and get his views on the school question. The sub-committee will probably call to-morrow.

When Commissioner Strauss was asked about the letter he said:

"We cannot make it public before the next meeting of the Board. I may say, however, that Dr. MacArthur has talked about everything but the subject upon which we questioned him."

The question of the reappointment of Henry Henschell as School Trustee of the Tenth ward came up before the Committee on Nominations. Commissioner Hubbell said he had heard from school teachers that Trustee Henschell would never make an appointment in his ward until he had consulted with the district leader. Mr. Henschell said he had never been approached by a desire to please a politician in making a recommendation, and had never been approached by a politician for the purpose of having a certain person nominated.

A sub-committee of two was appointed to consider the matter. The sub-committee consists of Commissioner Goulgen and Hubbell. Commissioner Hubbell was asked to have the teachers who gave him the information present when the report is made.

Commissioner Goulgenheimer intends to retire from the School Board before February next.

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# THE ST. JOHN'S BANK SCANDAL

Four Directors Indebted to the Commercia Bank in Large Sums, St. John's, N. F., Dec. 17.-The shareholders of the Commercial Bank, which suspended s few days ago, held a meeting to-day to receive report of the directors of the bank concerning the suspension. Only verbal reports were mad by the directors, also the manager, from which it was gleaned that the liabilities of the bank will be largely decreased if the exchanges drawn by firms here, as London agents, and which are now in the hands of the trustees, are honored

said that the outlook for the bank resuming business is very unpromising.

On the basis of the directors' admissions at the meeting to-day, four of them are indebted to the Commercial Bank for large sums, one director in particular owing the bank nearly \$000,000, whose only assets are 40,000 quintals of fish, worth about \$150,000, and whose fishing premises, vessels, and stock are worth hardly as much more.

There was a decided unwillingness on the part

maturing. Even with this ray of hope, it is said that the outlook for the bank resuming

much more.

There was a decided unwillingness on the part of the bank's officials to-day to give out information of any kind relative to the affairs of the suspended institution, but it was learned from a reliable source that a lot of valuable securities had been mortgaged to the London Westless had been mortgaged to the L minster Bank, and that in the face of the provision in the bank's constitution against the overdrawing of accounts by depositors, the manager of the bank permitted overdrafts and kept the matter from the knowledge of the directors. It was also learned that one clerk, by improperly manipulating his books, overdrew his account, with the aid of some friends, to the extent of about \$30,000, and that the aggregate of other overdrafts will amount to about \$100,000. It is alleged that Pitts, one of the directors of the bank, received \$40,000 in gold from the bank one week before its suspension, and that payment was made by a check drawn by him on a English bank in August last for a similar sum to accommodate the bank, which was negotiating exchanges there. minster Bank, and that in the face of the p

## BANKING DIDN'T PAY.

#### The Pederal Bank of Third Avenue Is Going Out of Business.

The President and Board of Directors of the Federal Bank, a State institution at 504 Third evenue, have sent out notices to the shareholders and depositors of the bank that it will go into voluntary liquidation and retire from busi ness. The reason given in the circulars is that the bank has never paid expenses. It has met

ness. The reason given in the circulars is that the bank has never paid expenses. It has met with no losses on its investments, but as the necessary expenses are in excess of its earning power and with the prospective low interest rates this condition is likely to continue, the directors, at a meeting held Dec. 12, resolved to quit. The bank will cease doing business on Dec. 20. The depositors are requested to withdraw the amounts standing to their credits by Jan. 15.

The bank was organized in January, 1893, just before the panic. Albert H. Leszynski, one of its organizers, was made President, but on account of some difficulty in getting a Clearing House agent he resigned and withdrew from the bank altogether. Irving C. Gaylord was elected President in his stead, and the Merchantis National Hank became the Clearing House agent. The bank was organized with a capital of \$300.000 and a surplus fund of \$25,000. The business has been small, but the capital is still intact, and there is a surplus fund of about \$9,000.

The directors are Charles R. Flint, John G. McCullough, Willard Brown, Charles F. Hansett, Aug. Roesler, Clarence H. Wildes, W. W. Ladd, Jr., and George I. Roberts. William H. Bayles is the cashier.

## Mgr. O'Connell Invested With His New

Star of the Sea parish in Brooklyn, was yesterday morning formally invested with the robes of a monsignor of the first degree, which he of a monsignor of the first degree, which he was recently made by the Pope. The ceremony was performed by flishop McDonnell in the presence of a large congregation.

The Rev. Father Mitcheil, the Chancellor of the diocese, read the brief which had been received from the Pope conferring the title of monsignor on Dr. O'Connell. Blahop McDonnell then invested the new monsignor with the rich robes of his office. Mgr. O'Connell celebrated the mass, using the gold and silver chalice which had been sent to him by the Pope. The sermon was preached by Chancellor Mitchell. At the close of the services a banquet was held at the Young Men's Lyceum.

The Rev. Dr. O'Connell, rector of St. Mary's

Corner Stone of the Ninth's Armory Laid. The corner stone of the new armory of the Ninth Regiment, to be erected in Fourteenth street, west of Sixth avenue, was laid yesterday street, west of Sixth avenue, was laid yesterday morning by Mayor Gilroy. In his brief address the Mayor said that this will be the sixth armory to be outly in this city within ten years, at an expense of \$4,000,000. All the expense has been met by the city, which has also contributed not less than 48 per cent of the cost of erecting armories in other parts of the State. The esti-mated cost of the new armory is \$507,000, and the contract specifies that it is to be completed in eighteen months.

# At a special meeting of the Gas Commission yesterday a contract for lighting Central Park was awarded to the New York and New Jersey Globe Lighting Company, which is to maintain 150 naphths ismps in the drives and fifty in the walks at \$89 a year for each lamu.

NESTOR OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, A Laving Cap Presented on the Floor to

The members of the New York Stock Exchange celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of William Alexander Smith's connection with the Exchange. Mr. Smith is the Nestor of the body. His membership dates from Dec. 17, 1844. Yesterday morning before the hooting for the day had got fairly under way Chairman Mitchell rapped for silence and summoned Mr. Smith before the rostrum. Mr. Mitchell congratulated Mr. Smith and wished him fifty more years of membership. Next he handed to Mr. Smith a massive silver loving cup in the name of President Eames and the members. Mr. Smith also was showered with postes. Mr. Smith also was showered with postes. Mr. Smith also was showered with postes. Mr. Smith is now 74 years old, and as hale and hearty as the youngest brankster on the floor. His chief business is in investment securities and managing trust estates. He was President of the Exchange in 1810 and 1817, the year before it amalgamated with the Open Board of Brokers, and was Treasurer from 1802 to 1805. He is now Chairman of the Gratnity Fund. His firm of William Alexander Smith & Co. was organized forty years ago, and is the direct descendant of Hoyt & Smith, which succeeded Hoyt & Woolsey, organized in 1810. gratulated Mr. Smith and wished him fifty more

#### PAID HER FARE IN STAMPS. One Woman Who Certainly Did Not Intend

A woman who got on a Lee and Nostrand avnue car in Williamsburgh yesterday afternoon to go shopping discovered when the conductor came for his fare that she had nothing less than \$5 and \$10 notes.

"I can't change any of those bills," said the conductor, who looked very disgusted. rung you up now, and if you get off I'll be out a

rung you up now, and if you get off I'll be out a nickel anyhow. You may as well stay, and maybe you'll remember the five cents you owe when you see me again."

The woman looked through her pocketbook and came across some two-cent postage stamps. She called the conductor and handed him three of them. The conductor offered her a penny in change, but she refused to accept it.

"If every woman was like her," said the conductor to a Sun reporter, "we wouldn't be out as much money as we sometimes arc. There is a class of women who get on the cars and purposely have nothing less than a big bill. They know that the conductor can't change it and that they get a free ride. What's the use of putting them off after the fare has been rung up. We're out the nickel. That's the first time I ever got postage stamps for fare. That woman is honest anyway."

#### STEAM ON ATLANTIC AVENUE. The Brooklyn Aldermen Propose to Make

The Railroad Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen has prepared an ordinance with a view to a more strict regulation of the steam traffic on Atlantic avenue by the Long Island Railroad Company, and it will be sub-

Island Railroad Company, and it will be submitted to the Board next Monday. These are
the provisions of the ordinance:
Trains on Atlantic avenue shall not run at a
speed greater than ten miles an hour.
No intersecting street shall be closed for more
than three minutes at a time.
Bituminous coal shall not be used in the engines within the city limits.
Streets now closed shall be opened, and gates
put up with men in charge at all hours.
Heavy gates, at least twenty feet wide, shall
be established at all crossings.
All trains must come to full stop at trolley
crossings.

A penalty of \$100 fine is provided for each and every violation of any of the above provisions.

The police are to make daily reports, and the Mayor is directed to act on the complaint of three citizens.

#### SUNBEAMS.

-A horse thief has been jailed in Indiana who is said to have stolen more than a thousand horses.

—A Kansas woman noted for her fine executive ability knocked out a molar while using her sooth-brush.

-A cutier displays a combination knife and fork for the use of persons only having one arm. It is a small knife, the blade shorter, but wider, than usual. The blade is turned up at the end, and here are three prongs. -"Speaking of profits in the drug business," said a Broadway druggist, "my lease is for seven years, and has four years yet to run. If I don't retire with \$100,000 clear from this store my figuring powers are

very faulty." -At the bakers' is now seen the familiar sign:
'Orders taken for mince pies for the bolidays." The "Orders taken for mince pies for the holidays." The chief characteristics of the holiday mince pie are vasiness and richness; it sells at fifty cents and up-

ward, according to dimensions.

—Sittings are free in forty-four out of the eighty three Protestant Episcopal churches and chapels of this city, and the tendency is toward an extension of the free-seat system. Trinity Church and five of its chapels have free sittings, and the seats are free in nost of the chapels attached to the richer parishes. —Persons are warned that they may be enjoying a sensation upon false data when they peer through the bars of Gramercy Park and contemplate the supposed wealth and fashion of that delightful and exclusive

-Soft hats are more and more in vogue in this town. and many shapes and colors are popular. Warm browns are especially noteworthy as showing perhaps an impulse in the matter of personal attire correlative with the buff brick in architecture.

egion. A boarding house keeper on the edge of th

-- A "penny walk" is one in which at every corner a penny is tossed to determine which way the walkers shall go. The directions that the sides of the penny shall indicate are decided in advance; thus it may be decided that heads shall mean right and talls left. Sometimes the penny walk takes the walkers on a course of many turns, and sometimes it takes them round and round the block.

-German delicatessen shops now display great quan titles of imported cakes of varieties seldom seen in this city at other seasons. They come in all sorts of gaudy bundles and boxes, and now and then a lid is left off to show the tempting contents. There are twenty different kinds, each fairly bursting with richness, crusted with sugar, some thick with raisins, while others are stiff with nut kernels.

-"Special stocks made to order, \$4 and upward," is the announcement of an east side gun shop. Special stocks are made to please the finical tastes of German shooters, high connoisseurs in all that pertains to the rifie. A gun shop in the German quarter must be up to date in all things, and must not attempt extortion, because the hundred and one shooting societies of that region include a great number of experts. -The motor of a De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, troffes

incline near Stuyvesant street. One impatient passenger suggested that they push the car up the hill and et it run down the other side without the trolley. All hands then got out and shoved the car to the top of the hill. Then they scrambled aboard, and away the car went down the hill at a lively rate. When it reached the bottom the motor was again in working order and the car went along as usual. -Several well-known tailors of this town make a

specialty of cierical garments, and rates to ciergymen are on the whole low, though prices greatly vary. Surplices cost from \$10 to \$30, and perhaps more. The ordinary clerical suit of black costs from \$28 to \$60, save at the most fashionable tailors, where it may run considerably higher. Suits of black cheviot and clerical gray cost from \$20 to \$40. Overcoats run all om \$15 to \$50. A tailor advertising in an ecclesiastical annual speaks contemptuously of ready-made clothing, and adds: "Our cathedral surplices are marvels of beauty, both in fit and style.

—An ostrich farmer in southern California says the ostrich farming experiment is not an entire success, aithough not a complete failure. He was one of the first to engage in the business of raising the big birds for their feathers, and expected to realize a big for-tune quickly. He says that, while much money has been derived from the sale of feathers, the birds do not increase as rapidly as was expected. Then, very many are so victous that it is impossible to remove the feathers without killing them. He still hopes that, as the farmers gain more experience in the manage nent of the ostriches, the business may become as big a success as was at first expected.

now than dogs in the East, for there are few dogs not owned by some one, while the horses cannot be given away. All over the West horses have been astoundingly cheap for some time, and two or three milars has been a good price for a good animal. A hundred head of ranch horses, sturdy, unbroken broneos from Wyoming, were sold in Denver for \$60 and the freight recently. It is reported that a big stock firm in Idaho has turned more than 250 ponies adrift to shift for themselves during the winter, as it was cheaper to do this than to provide tool for them. The firm could not get even a dollar apiece for them. -Nost of those that went to buy the hele a brue of Prince Galitzine have forgotten that car ier France Galitzine or Galitzine for whom the Little Fennericania town of Guilliain was named. The earlier Prince came to America in 1782 and established himself to 1780 at Loretto, Pa. He had beid from his birth a commission in the Russian army, but became deeply religious while travelling in this country, and having studied distnity under histop Carroll of liaitimore re-nounced his brilliant European prospects, extered the Catholic prieshood, and going into the west established a religious centre at Loretto. He became fa-mous as a writer upon religious subjects, and diefi after a pasterate of forty-two years.